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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### A Good Job.

The proprietors and editors of Collier's Weekly have performed a distinguished public service, notable in the history of New York journalism, which the general public should not be slow in recognizing. Particularly should all honest newspapers, daily or hebdomadal, be glad of the courage and celerity, and proud of the artistic thoroughness with which Collier's and its counsel have finished acquired. A review of Cuba's Consti- attack those from whom money was this good job.

### Sample of State Extravagance.

The ninth annual report of the State Department of Excise, PATRICK W. CULLINAN Commissioner, covering the fiscal year ending September 30, 1904, which was transmitted to the Legislature under date of January 4, 1905, has now been reprinted, bound in cloth, and distributed. The volume contains thirtythree full page reproductions, in colors, of the charts shown at the St. Louis exposition by the department, in the exhibit that won a grand prize. The reason for their inclusion in the present volume is difficult to discover.

Although the publication of these plates probably cost the State a good sum, they serve absolutely no good purpose. As examples of the art of color printing they have no merit. As illustrations conveying to the mind a graphic, indelible image they possess no merit. The series in which, by means of a circular spot of one color enclosed within a larger circular spot of another color, an attempt is made to show the growth of the revenues under the present law as compared with the revenues under the previous law might as well have been printed from the same plate, so slight are the differences in diameter. Incidentally two of the series are printed upside down or else six of them are inverted. A picture of a green tombstone and another of a yellow tombstone, printed on the same plate, to prove that \$9,002,560.59 is more than \$8,795,082.25, show no difference in dimensions to the unaided eye. Another plate, "showing the different sources from which the gross revenue for the excise year ending April 30, 1904, was collected," has the unpleasing appearance of a picture in a medical work.. Its spotted sun means nothing to the student of statistics.

The vast majority of the citizens of the State will never see this illuminated pub. doc. Those who do will get a little paper like Town Topics. more light on the causes that result in has been acquitted, and the verdict of than in the front. The result is that when the increased State expenditures each year, and will understand more clearly than the jury is a virtual finding that the back and tend to follow the contour of the figure ever the extravagant waste of the tax- alleged libel or attack on Justice DEUEL pavers' money that goes on unceasingly at Albany and at other State capitals.

ported from committee in its original | The Charter of New York city, in out being amended.

tives of the two governments on July 2, office." 1903, two and a half years ago. Two that the island was American territory ment of "an inferior people."

The great body of Americans who desire honorable action by this Gov- Justice DEUEL had carried on a pretty ernment need have no hesitation in active business as an editor and business basing their view of this question on the manager of Town Topics, and that he filled its purposes now it would not need published statement of the Hon. ELIHU had acted as an attorney or counsellor the help of the license money. Roor, who probably knows a little more at various times, and although he may about the whole matter than any other not have acted as an attorney "in any man in either the United States, Cuba or | court," and so not have violated one the Isle of Pines. He says: "In my provision of this section of the charter, judgment the United States has no sub-, it is clear that he has violated the inhibistantial claim to the Isle of Pines. The tion against carrying on any business, treaty merely accords to Cuba what is and that he has failed to devote his whole here in accordance with international time and capacity to the duties of his law and justice." In his view that the office. Is the violation of this section island "is not and never has been terri- of the Charter a cause for removal or tory of the United States" Secretary is it not? ROOT has the support of President ROOSEVELT.

cause for aiarm. In the propaganda moved from the bench. carried on by these timorous mortals there are 400 Americans, including men, of their local paper, the Isle of Pines them were the following: Appeal, they be "sold or given away to

Admitting the existence of a community of 400 Americans, including infants in arms, it may be said that there nel thinks he is in town somewhere. J. M. D." are probably a good many more than ten times that number of Americans

native land."

resident on the Cuban mainland. At a erous with your reports of both projects while colony called La Gloria, near Nuevitas, on the north coast, there is a seven year old town of about 1,000 Americans. There is a smaller group at Ciego de Avila, while smaller colonies and individual settlers are to be found dotting the island of Cuba from Cape Antonio to Cape Maysi. There is a large and thriving American club in Havana, and there is no city or town of importance where Americans may not be found in greater or less number obeying the laws, minding their business and with fair success catching the nimble dollar. The largest and finest residence in the ican. American life is as safe in Cuba or the Isle of Pines as it is in Florida or Iowa. The entire cash investment in Isle of Pines property represents probably less than 2 per cent. of the total of American investment in Cuba.

Article X. of the Cuban Constitution guarantees to foreigners residing within the territory of the republic all the rights and privileges which are accorded to moneys were extorted from various perthe Isle of Pines "shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges" there tution, Article X. to XXIV. inclusive, extorted. will show that the pending treaty might properly and safely be abridged to the mere declaration of relinquishment of all claim to title by the United States.

This treaty should be promptly ratified after excising the second article, which declares that the relinquishment is made in consideration of the grants of coaling and naval stations. We should not make something that does not belong to us a basis for a trade for something that has already been given us. The treaty should be ratified without making it conditional upon any concessions to the American settlers of larger political or other rights and privileges than those possessed and enjoyed by the Cubans themselves or by the scores of thousands of foreigners, Americans, Spaniards and others, resident on the mainland.

The treaty has been held up long enough.

### The Case of Justice Deuel.

Some time ago, at the instance of JOSEPH M. DEUEL, a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions in this city, an indictment for criminal libel was found against NORMAN HAPGOOD, the editor of Collier's Weekly. The trial of Mr. HAPGOOD under this indictment was commenced in Part I., Criminal Term of the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice FITZGERALD and a jury on January 16 and resulted vesterday in a verdict of acquittal.

The case has been one of extraordinary interest, and has led to disclosures and developments of the most astounding character; and although it was in form a trial of Mr. HAPGOOD, it was in reality a trial of Colonel WILLIAM D. MANN and Justice JOSEPH M. DEUEL for their management of Town Topics. The defence was a justification. The

libel upon which the indictment had been found was an editorial article stating in substance that it was disgraceful for Justice DEUEL to be connected with a of cotton or linen tape. Besides, I have thought

The accused editor, Mr. HAPGOOD, was fully justified.

In what position does this verdict leave Mr. DEUEL? Or, aside from the finding of the jury, in what position is The Isle of Pines Treaty in the Senate. he left by his own admissions and the The Isle of Pines treaty has been re- uncontradicted evidence in the case?

form; but this is neither an assurance | Section 1416, provides that no Justice that it will receive prompt ratification of the Court of Special Sessions shall nor a promise that it will be ratified with- | "carry on any business, or practise as an attorney or counsellor-at-law in any There is no excuse for further delay court in this city" \* \* \* "but each in this matter. It has been a source of such Justice shall devote his whole friction for several years. The pending time and capacity, so far as the public treaty was signed by the representa- interest demands, to the duties of his

Justice Devel stated that he is the years and two months have passed since | vice-president of the Ess-Ess company; it was read in the Senate and referred that he is a director in a company which to the Committee on Foreign Relations. furnishes brewers' supplies; that he The obstacle to its ratification has been drew up the charter for the Ess-Ess anomaly in this country, more especially a little band of land speculators who company, publishing the Smart Set, when the collecting agency is careless in succeeded in convincing themselves and other companies; that he receives a making reports of its financial conduct. salary of \$1,200 from Town Topics: that Members of the Society for the Prevenunder the Treaty of Paris, or that he receives a salary of \$1,800 from the tion of Cruelty to Animals say that the it could be brought under American Ess-Ess company; that he took an active authority by political agitation. They part in the scheme for seouring subhave circulated acres of untenable argu- scriptions to the book called "Fads and ment in support of American ownership | Fancies"; that he went to the office of | is derived from that source; but so much and other acres of nonsensical wailings | Town Topics usually every Tuesday | the better in view of the exposures of about their "rights" and the fearful dan- night and read Colonel Mann's proofs, laxness in its management which have ger to their interests under the govern- and that he signed checks for Town been made. Originally, under HENRY

Topics. There was other evidence showing that

Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD in his summing up on Thursday last denounced keep it going, if they were satisfied with As for the safety of the life and prop- Justice DEUEL as a corrupt Judge, and the manner in which the money is spent erty of those who have seen fit to take asserted that as Town Topics had printed up their residence in the island, or to in- scandal and as Justice Deuel had taken vest their money in land as speculating his profits from the paper he had done non-residents, there is not the slightest | something for which he ought to be re-

Letters written by Justice DEUEL to this society or to its agents. That volthere is frequent reference to the "vested one of the terrorizing agents or collec- unteer body is so large and includes so property interests of more than 2,000 tors for "Fads and Fancies" show clearly many women of social importance that American citizens." It is possible that that the Justice was zealous and energetic through their appeals alone sufficient in seeking to secure subscribers and in income to keep the society going more measures to recover the money he had invested women and children, resident on the designating and selecting victims for flourishingly and more effectively than island. They appear to live in a state solicitation or attack. Some of these of terrible agony lest, in the language letters were most significant. Among

" Mr. WOOSTER: Look after Very Rev. E. A. foreign masters as are the swine in their | HOFFMAN (Special). Mr. FRANCIS BURRALL HOFF. MAN, Mr. ROBERT HOES, Mr. THOMAS HITCHCOCK, JR., Mr. CENTER HITCHCOCK, Mr. COLGATE HOYT. " Try to run down MARSHALL FIELD. The Colo-

"Tuesday Night.

" I will write you when I return. Miss M. can take a dictation late in the P. M., which you need not wait to sign. I hope you'll have \$30,000 in Wall Street and at least ten more subscribers for F. & F. before I come back. J. M. DEUEL."

"HAGUE, N. Y., Aug., 1901. "MY DEAR MR. WOOSTER: Thanks for your two letters which have been received. I am glad of the last one because it shows material progress; but you are seeding the garden, and I trust with gentle cultivation, of which you are quite capable, we will yet fill our basket quite full of either flowers or fruit."

"I hope you will have not only pleasant weather, but pleasant people to see and to meet, and that island is now being erected by an Amer- all of them will be like DAYY CROCKETT'S coon-all you need to do is to point your gun and every high toned, destrable citizen at Palm Beach may tumble

The uncontradicted evidence showed that Mr. Justice DEUEL was not only an active participant, but the virtual controller in various schemes through which individuals were terrorized into payment of money, and through which aliens resident in any country. An sons through fear, and that with his article in the pending treaty provides knowledge and approval, and under his formed when it calls the attention of the that residents and property holders in guidance, a systematic plan was carried out to libel those who refused to pay, and to exempt or make immune from

sit on the bench, either as a committing The Health Department could handle Magistrate or as a Justice of a criminal | the business far more efficiently.

court for the trial of ordinary offenders? This question must be decided by the Appellate Division of this Department on the record and on the confessions of Justice Deuel.

### Fashionable Circlettes in Chicago.

Chicago is the Queen Regnant of Fashion, the Monarch of the Mode. The fact has been recorded meekly and duly in this paper. Madame Hosak, president of the Chicago Dressmakers' Club, has just asserted it again. "The New York dressmakers are jealous of us," she says. So are those of Paris and Terre Haute. The present acute attack of jealousy is caused by the spread and sweep of "circlettes" in Cook county. Yes; one Chicago dressmaker "has made 400 gowns"-notice the mystic numberequipped with the hoopskirt." For one returns always to one's first loves. With a difference. The great, heroic hoops of the '60s are not revived in all their original majesty. The newcomers have steel construction throughout. But in store for our national arms. these are problems and niceties of architecture which Mere Man cannot grasp. Let Madame HOSAK speak:

" The hoopskirts that are coming back into fash ion are not the sort our mothers and grandmothers used to wear in the days before and right after the civil war. They were skirts with a lot of enormous hoops, which went around the lower portion of the body and were held together by other strips that ran up and down. That arrangement made the affairs heavy and bell shaped and quite rigid. When one part tipped up it carried the entire skirt with it.

"The new hoopskirts are light and pliable and can't tip up much. If the lower hoop, which is worn within six inches of the ground, tips, that is all that happens. The rest of the hoops don't tip too. That is because the rows of hoops, of which there are only five, and which do not reach much above the knees, are held together only by bands out another improvement on the old hoopskirt I have every hoop hang a little higher in the rear wearer of such a hoopskirt sits down the hoops pull instead of tilting up in front. The new hoops, too, "But we don't call them hoopskirts any longer

are only a yard and three-quarters around, while the oldtimers used to be five yards in circumference, The growth of population and the continuing impenetrability of matter have

of hoopskirts. The style of bustle "now being favored is what used to be known as 'tilters.'" Clear as mud, but respectfully sub-

# Farming Out Tax Collection.

The bill drawn up by Health Commissioner Darlington transferring the collection of dog licenses from a private society to his own department ought to be passed promptly by the Legislature. Farming out the collection of taxes is an withdrawal of this licensing power would drive the association out of business, for about three-quarters of its income BERGH's presidency, this society got along without any such licensing power, and large voluntary contributions were made for its endowment; and if it ful-

The sensitiveness as to the treatment of brute animals, a distinguishing feature of the last century, would furnish this society with all the money required for reasonable expenditures; but confidence in its management has long since departed. A great part of its membership of about fifteen hundred is made up of humane women, whose desire to prevent cruelty to these animals is so intense that they would not hesitate to raise, if not contribute, the money needed to and accounted for. Besides, there are other hundreds of women not in its membership who make it their daily concern to discover instances of abuse of horses more especially, and to report them to now could be easily obtained.

In the first place, the society seems to be at present for show rather than for work. It put up a costly building for its occupancy at Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, a very expensive site, though its operations require no such extravagance. Nor is the situation especially eligible for it. It would do as well in a humble situation in some side "MY DEAR WOOSTER; I wish you would be gen. street. The collection of a public tax is

delegated to it, yet it is a sort of amateur concern, which has never been held to the strict accountability required of every public department for the collection of taxes. Colonel ERHARDT wisely advises the selling of the palace facing Madison Square, the value of which he puts at \$400,000. A building of a quarter of that cost would be amply sufficient. The present structure may in its grandeur better comport with the dignity of its handsome president, but the purpose which is the reason for the existence of

pretentiousness. There is no more reason for diverting the collection of the dog tax from a strictly public agency than there is for turning over to a real estate association the collection of the taxes on land and its improvements. The Health Department could assume the function of gathering the dog license with only a slight increase in its expenses of operation; legitimately the matter comes within the proper sphere of its duties.

the society is in no way assisted by such

The function of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is perpublic authorities to the abuse. The sooner this association is put back in that position the better. It satisfies neither the public in general nor its own members. It spends a good deal of Does such an occupation fit a man to money and accomplishes very little.

Never perhaps was there a stranger case in respect to the topsyturviness of rôles than that which ended yesterday. This remarkable criminal prosecution began with the actual prosecutors in the seats of the criminally accused, and the real defendants invoking the law and standing behind the law's representative.

That the District Attorney managed to do his duty throughout the proceedings and at the same time to preserve his sense of topographical position is to the credit of his steadiness of head. It's all straightened out now, however.

# The Dream of the Empress of Japan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here is strange story from Japan and it comes from a most exalted source: At about the beginning of the late war the Empress awoke one mornfrom a significant dream. There apng from a significant diedin. Pared to her the figure of a General, valiant of bearing, pale of face.

"My name is Sakamoto Rioma," he said.
"Our beloved country is entering upon a struggle for her very existence. But rest at ease! I and my comrades are united in our efforts to assure the glorious triumph that is

Three mornings in succession the Empress awoke from the same dream. Then, when she next saw Count Inouye, she asked him: Who was Sakamoto Rioma?"

The Count was surprised at the question. out he informed her Majesty that the name was that of an eminent soldier and statesman who, not long after the opening up of Japan to intercourse with the Occident, was one of the first to urge publicly that the nation give prime attention to coast defence and sea Moreover, Sakamoto Rioma was one of the most ardent agitators for restoring to the Mikado his ancient rights, and as such he fell a martyr to the cause of the new Japan. A leader in the revolution against the Shogun, who so long had usurped the temporal authority of the Emperor, he was captured and executed.

The authenticity of this incident can hardly questioned. It comes from the Empress by only three removes. It was told to the writer by Mr. Bunkio Matsuke, a prominent Japanese merchant in Boston, to whom it was related while in Japan last summer by Count houve himself.

# Honorable Wealth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Chicago Record-Herald of this date contains a reprint credited to your paper in which yo nment on the record of Marshall Field in "The red mouthed vapping at the rich

spared him. In spite of all the wild, dema-gogic yawp against the rich, there is no prejudice against honorable wealth." made necessary a restriction of the area I beg to congratulate you upon the nicety

your discrimination. May we not hope that the time is not far distant when the insane, flannel mouthed chinning against the outthroat will spare the law abiding citizen? With profound admiration and respect, EDWARD HOWELL PUTNAM.

# MOLINE, Ill., Jan. 23.

# Crap Shooting School.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If your orrespondent "M. S." wants to know the best school to go to in order to learn how one can get thirty-six combinations with a pair of dice, nothing will suit him better than our old friend experientia, who still docets at the

He can educate himself by taking two dice and laying them on separate pieces of paper, marked respectively A and B. He will then find that if he turns up the six on A he can turn up anything from one to six on B, giving him six different combinations to start with. He can then change the die on A to five, and urn up from one to six on B again, giving him six more combinations. six different starters on A and combine each with six different changes on B, he will probably be ready to admit that six times six

any be ready
equals thirty-six.

If he has at hand a separate sheet of paper
on which to write down the total of each of
these combinations as he forms them on A
and B, he will see that none is less than two
and none more than twelve, and that they are
found to be divided in the following pro-

Two can be thrown in one way;
Three can be thrown in two ways;
Four can be thrown in three ways;
Five can be thrown in four ways;
Six can be thrown in five ways;
Six can be thrown in five ways;
Eight can be thrown in five ways;
Nine can be thrown in five ways;
Ten can be thrown in four ways;
Ten can be thrown in three ways;
Eieven can be thrown in three ways;
Total combinations, thirty-six.

By deducting from the total

By deducting from the total, thirty-six, the number of ways in which any number can come, we get the odds against that number being thrown. For instance, seven can come only six ways out of the thirty-six, so there must be thirty ways that will not give six, and the odds against throwing a six must be thirty to six, or five to one. R. F. F. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

#### Mr. Edwards and Doc Langley To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I desire to controvert a statement that has appeared in many with Stirling aboard is a deep mystery. He must

papers to the effect that the late Charles A. Edwards was a partner of the notorious Doc Langley - statement which does Mr. Edwards a gross injus tice. Through perfectly regular and legitimate business channels Mr. Edwards became acquainted with James Henry Langley, and being in comple ignorance of his true character was induced to buy a small amount of stock in a mail order business which Langley was promoting, a business which is well known and perfectly legitimate. Tha is all there was in his relations with Langley-he was in no sense a partner. Long before his death he found he had been deceived, and at once took JUSTICE.

# Rejoicing of a Collegian.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: As a sub-scriber I would like to express in your paper, if you can spare the space, my extreme Joy at the noble stand Columbia and Harvard have taken in regard to football. That Yale has not followed suit is not surprising. For where would poor Yale be without athletics? Thank heaven, the two largest universities of

our country are not so dependent on such exercise and can stand strong as ever. A COLLEGE FOOTBALL GRADUATE

THE SAFER MAN GETS IT. Comparison Between the Newly Elected

French President and His Rival, M. Doumer TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In about three weeks the new President of th French Republic, elected on January 17, will be inaugurated. No newspaper in the United tates has published so clear and comprehensive details of the election, the duties and the limitations of the powers of the French President-elect as has THE SUN, but it has not published the real points of difference between the supporters of M. Fallieres, the President-elect, and M. Doumer, his oppo-

One received 449 votes, the other 371-made up, in both cases, of the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies—the National Assembly-voting together. Fallières, who supported Doumer, and why did they divide their preferences, giving Fallières 78 majority? In the American sense there are no po-

litical parties in France. Each legislative district "makes its own politics," and the rival candidates for Deputy attract certain groups of supporters, with the result that a candidate in one legislative district may have he support of six or seven groups and have five or six against him, while the candidate in he next and neighboring district may have the support of an equal number (but of different) groups, and his opponent may have the support of some of those who in the adolning district voted the other way, or rather for a candidate who represented other interests and purposes.

The "groups" in France are about a dozen

n number, as follows: The Constitutional Republicans ("sincere Republicans" they are usually called), the Radicals (who are progressive Republicans), the Socialists, who are advocates of extreme government paternalism and are opposed to war; the Nationalists, who are in favor of war and the supremacy of the army to the civil power; the Conservatives, who are advocates of the restora tion of a monarchy in France; the Protectionists, who are indifferent to the form of government so long as their local interests (of which beet sugar is one) are protected; the Clericals, who are favorable to the maintenance of Church influence in France and were formerly known as the Legitimists: the 'Rallies," who are former Clericals, who favor the freedom of Church and State under a republican form of government as the best republican form of government as the best pledge of the continuance of such freedom; the Moderates, who are opposed, for business reasons, to any radical change in the form of government or the policies of the republic (they are, for the most part, bond owners of French, Russian or Spanish securities); the Irreconclables, who desire a change in government and of Government employees—they don't care much what sort of change; the Free Masons, who are anti-clericals, and the few surviving Bonapartists, now limited to Corsica, most of the others being in the Nationalist ranks.

the free Masons, who are anti-dericals, and the few surviving Bonapartists, now limited to Corsica, most of the others being in the Nationalist ranks.

In the United States under such conditions there would be six or more candidates in each legislative district—perhaps as many in some as twelve; in France there are only two, and the nominee of the strongest groups in his constituency is elected, irrespective of the particular party which claims his allegiance and with which he arrays himself when he takes his seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

At the recent election for President M. Fallières was the candidate of those—and of all those—who seek the maintenance of a republican form of government in France. M. Doumer was the nominee of those who either seek to subvert it or are indifferent to its continuance. That was the crux of the division, and the believers in republican government triumphed.

Erance is not a democratic country, but its

and the believers in republican government triumphed.

France is not a democratic country, but its chief officials are men sprung from the people.

M. Fallières is the grandson of a blacksmith, M. Doumer is the son of a bookbinder, and he was apprenticed to that trade. Both candidates come from the south of France, and it is a somewhat curious circumstance that it is this division of the country which furnishes the French Republic with most of its politicians, though the wealth, progress and industry of the country are mostly to be found in the north. M. Doumer studied mathematics and Greek and Latin at evening classes at his home, and fell in love with the sister of one of his classmates, whom he married without knowing where to earn a living. When his compulsory military service was over he obtained a post as teacher in the department of Lozere, a poor place, at a salary of his compulsory military service was over he obtained a post as teacher in the department of Lozere, a poor place, at a salary of \$350 a year. This occurred in 1878. There are now eight children living and there are two grandehildren. M. Doumer became the editor of the Courrier de l'Aisne, in the conduct of which he gathered local influence, and was put up against General Boulanger for Deputy and elected as a Republican. When he lost his seat Mmc. Floquet, a lady of strong maternal instincts, felt an interest in his family. She recommended her husband to employ him as his official secretary at the Ministry of the Interior and at the Palais Bourbon when M. Floquet became President of the Chamber. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Doumer had become an authority on financial questions, and ultimately Minister of Finance (corresponding to our Secretary of the Treasury). Later on hew as appointed Governor-General of Indo. China, with a salary of \$30,000 a year and many opportunities. He came back to France on a summons from the Clericals, and arrived in time for the general election of 1900, when he was again elected.

Nominally a Republican, he allied himself with the Conservative Clerical and reaction.

on a summons from the Clericals, and arrived in time for the general election of 1900, when he was again elected.

Nominally a Republican, he allied himself with the Conservative, Clerical and reactionary forces, and succeeded in being elected President of the Chamber of Deputies as the prelude and stepping stone to the higher honor of President of the republic. But his success went no further, for the Republicans of France, mistrusting his sincerity, selected (at what would be called here a "caucus" of their representatives) M. Fallieres, now President of the Senate, and of whose sincerity as a Republican they had no doubt.

France is practically the only European country, and indeed the only country in which modern institutions prevail, in which the form of government itself is constantly on trial and is constantly made subject to assault. The political parties in the United States, in England and in Germany differ as to the public policies to be adopted, but they are entirely agreed as to the maintenance of the Government itself. In France there is a large reactionary faction which seeks to utilize every opportunity to oppose the republican form of government, and there is moreover, the military party, which is strongly anti-republican.

A President of, a Prime Minister who is

moreover, the military party, which is strongly anti-republican.

A President or a Prime Minister who is "safe," i. e., loyal to the republican form of government, possesses, therefore, in France an attribute of eligibility which would not be considered important in any other country in which representative institutions exist.

M. Doumer was not considered "safe," for the reason that he had "turned face" from his Republican associates to accept the support (with corresponding obligations) of those who are enemies of the republic and its continuance; and M. Fallières, from his past record and service, was deemed "safe" in the sense that there was no fear that he would seek to subvert the existing form of government or betray the confidence of those who elected him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By some unaccountable twist in my memory box, a sort of winglewangleitis, as it were. I gave you the name of Capt. Seymour of the lost Eurydice, as the mid-shipman who caught Commissioner Yeh of Canton by his pigtail. The midshipman's name was Stir-

of Long Island. Sir Michael Seymour, G. C. B., commanded the Channel fleet at Portland in 1859, and with his gouty old toes propped up on the stern gallery of his flag-ship used to roar orders for the boat drill, which we got three times a week. I generally got slated with my chum Stirling in the pinnace of H. M. S. Mars. He was the best boat sailor I ever knew (I don't know the Haffs, but I did Coley, who sailed for the Iselins, Vanderbilts, &c., and died a few days ago, and how the most beautiful frigate in the Royal Navy was lost

ling, not Seymour, a 599th cousin or thereabouts

f our famous friend of Washington's at the battle

#### NEW YORK, Jan. 25. A Western Advertising Dodge

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: New Yorkers are pretty foxy as advertisers, I guess, but not long ago, while in Davenport, Ia., I saw a window "ad" that I don't think has ever been tried by any New York business proposition. The firm doing the advertising had seven letters in its name, and in a big show window were seven turtles, of the ordinary land variety. On the back of each wa printed one of the letters of the firm's name, and a prize of \$50 in gold was offered to the first person who should see those seven turtles lined up so they would spell the name of the firm. See! here was a crowd around that window constantly. and as the turtles kept pretty busy wabbling around the floor space, the excitement was fairly war all the time. I know I stood around for nearly an hour waiting to see if I wouldn't have a chance at the fifty yellow boys, but I didn't, and as my train was about due I was compelled, reluctantly, to withdraw. DRUMMER. CHICAGO, Jan. 25.

The Political Economy Catechism. Knicker-What is wealth? locker-Frequently the mileage allowed by the

STRANGE CONTRAST IN INDIA. Commercial Awakening in Conflict With

Requirements of the Old Religion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Events in India are moving so rapidly that it is diffi-cult to believe that the Hindus of to-day are the same as the men of twenty or even ten years ago. From all over India there comes ews of practical steps taken by communities, leading merchants and men of independent wealth to restore Indian industries and put the Swadeshi movement for pro-

moting the exclusive use of home

goods of all kinds on an enduring basis. At Bombay the "Swadeshi Cooperative Stores, Limited," have been established with the object of supplying country stores with Swadeshi goods at wholesale prices, and the citizens of Bombay with the same at retail. The board of directors includes some of the most influential citizens, and the capital of the company amounts to about \$85,000, with power to increase. The profits, over and above running expenses, are to be capitalized and applied to the establishing of other enterprises, and so earnestly are the people taking to the wearing of none but home made goods that fifteen new spinning, weaving and other mills have been started at Ahmedabad and ten in Bombay.

Two other mills, each with a capital of \$500,000, have also been begun, one at Sholapur, in the Bombay presidency, and the other at Kholapur, in the State of the same name The Maharajah of Kholapur has been the chief promoter of the latter enterprise, and

at Kholapur, in the State of the same name. The Maharajah of Kholapur has been the chief promoter of the latter enterprise, and the board of directors will be presided over by his younger brother, the Chief of Kagal. Indian papers in speaking of the part taken by the reigning sovereign of Kholapur in this matter remind the Hindu public that he is the direct descendant of the great national hero Sivaji. Large concessions are made to this company in order to establish it on a permanent basis as a State undertaking.

In order to give the Swadeshi movement a religious as well as a commercial significance the people are being instructed as to the methods of manufacture of various articles of foreign origin. One of these is beet sugar, which was denounced as impure at a meeting at Akalgarh, because, as explained by a Sikh gentleman to the Hindus present, it was refined with bones and blood of cattle. After some discussion it was resolved that the use of such sugar was contrary to the tenets of their religion, and all present took an oath to abjure its use, and at the same time resolved to cease patronizing candy sellers and others using if.

A setback has also been given to the trade in European wines and alcoholic liquors in use among the Sikhs on account of an article that appeared several years ago in the Indian Lancet, describing how infused tobacco was added to them to increase their toxicity. As the Sikhs are enjoined by their Gurus to refrain entirely from the use of tobacco in any form, it is expected that there will be a great diminution in the use of foreign wines and liquors among them.

The most important item of news, however, by the last mail from India is that a State prosecution has been begun at Bombay, against the editor of a paper printed at Poona in the Hil." The public prosecutor presented the case on information laid by the Oriental translator to the Government of Bombay, who charged the editor, Mr. Bhaskar Balwant Bhopatkar, with printing words "calculated to bring into hatred or contempt or to

public property and has been reproduced in nearly all the important papers in India, thus becoming known in all parts of the country and in places where but for the prosecution it would never have been heard of. At first ball was refused, but subsequently, on the case being brought before the High Court, the Advocate General assented to the editor's release on substantial ball being given by himself and two other sureties. No date was fixed for the trial, New YORK, Jan. 25.

### MOTH AND STAR.

Flowers of Middle Summer, or How Beauty

ately preferred the company of a hearty middle aged man to that of a raw windy youth, and did so not only for his better conversation, but because she got in every respect more satisfaction and fun

in her outings with him.

One of the wisest men and greatest poets that ever lived fell violently in love with a young girl when he was seventy years old, and gave true and forceful expression to his emotion in words which will live as long as the German language lasts. Perhaps Miss "Barnard" will be a little less severe upon the middle aged and old gentlemen who like a bonnie lassie as a thing of beauty and a joy for ever if she will read with a lenient smile the following prosaic but truthful quotation taken from the same great poet: "An old gentleman was blamed for continuing to pay attentions to young ladies. It is the only means that I have,' he replied, 'to keep myself young, and every one is ready to do that.'

The man who said this kept himself young in this way up to more than eighty, for the benefit of his nation and of mankind. B there are lovely young women of thirty or thirtyfive or thereabouts who ought to have genial com-panions on their excursions, and Miss "Barnard" will not object if they take a little compassion on horrid middle aged and old bachelors. NEW YORK, Jan-26.

### Cats. Kings and Sociologists. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Do men of

afty or thereabouts think they can attract by their glances blooming girls of twenty who have plenty of men friends near their own age? Why don' women of fifty ogle "school boys and handson college students or direct insinuating stares at any good looking man who happens near them"? These two questions in sociology are presented in the letter from "Barnard." They are not only interesting, but serious, and ought to be referred to the professors of sociology in our wisdom shops.

Why wouldn't it be a good idea for good looking students from the classes in sociology at Barnard and Yale to take trips around the city and get some world scientific answers to these questions? I will

offer this as a starter: In the old days cats used to glance ar grimaces at kings without offending the kings. and if the story books are true, the kings took notice of them at times and even patted the There is nothing to show but that the kings liked this mark of attention from the beautiful cats, and may even have been a bit flattered by it. Nothing in history is said about the ages of the cats and the kings, but it is natural to suppose there was more than thirty years difference in their ages. If in those good old days when Mere Man was king he enjoyed being admired by a cat, I can't for the life of me see why woman, who is now queen, shouldn't be flattered at being gazed at by Mere Man, no matter how ridiculous he makes himself in admiring her. He is of no more consequence than the cat of old days. His looking at the queen now-adays means no more than the cats looking at him when he was kit. He is probably overcome by the queen's magnificence just as the cat was 1 / his

former grandeur. The second question is easy. The cat no longer gazes upon Mere Man because he isn't king; so why should women? Quidnunc. NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

### Can't Be Done; Constitution Forbids. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the services

of the President of the United States are \$100,000 a year to the people (and no sensible per-son will deny this, especially in the case of President Roosevelt), would it not be incumbent as . moral obligation upon those who have charge of the several bills proposing to increase to that amount the Chief Magistrate's salary so to amend the measure that the present incumbent would get the benefit of it for the full terms of his present and previous administration?

I, for one, would regard this as a matter of honor affecting all citizens of this great country. Every newspaper in the United States ought to take up this matter and push it for all it is worth.

ISLINGTON, Mass., Jan. 28.

# CANADA'S INCREASING POPULA.

Estimating in round figures; we are now receiving annually about one immigrant to every eighty-five of our present population. Last year, upon a similar basis, Canada beat us about two to one. Her arriva's were one to every forty. In point of the quality of arrivals Canada had a

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long way the best of us. Canadian statistics for the ca endar year 1905 show arrivals as 144,618, an increase of 10,395 over the previous year. They were divided as follows:

From Great Britain ...... 61.86

Canada's present population is practically the same as that of the United States one hundred years ago. During the first five years of this century she has received as many immigrants as we received during the first thirty-five years of the last cen-

Canada shows some very encouraging signs of being quite a settlement in another twenty years. This fact should be taken into consideration in the question of our relations with her. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has prophesied that Canada will be to the twentieth century what the United States was to the nineteenth; and Lord Strathcona, Canada's most distinguished citizen, has predicted that by the close of the century Canada will have a population of 80,000,000.

### CLOSING PEKIN'S GATES. Notsy Ceremony Performed Daily at the Chinese Capital.

From the Pekin Times The closing of the gates in Pekin, just because it goes on daily and may apparently go on daily for centuries to come, is probably one of the "sights" least witnessed and talked of, save by those foreigners who may have chanced to "run for it" near closing time The daily performance is marked with a due ceremony which is quaint and full of interest to the intelligent onlooker, as the closing by no means signifies the mere bringing together of the heavy wooden doors and barring the Emperor's highway against all comers.

At the appointed hour a preliminary signal is given by a large gong or iron shield being struck with a big iron bar fifty times in such quick succession as almost to defy calculation. This is followed by a signal of 100 blows repeated in precisely the same fashion three times. When the third and last cycle of gong strokes is entered on a number of old and at this season very much bewadded and muffled up old "Charlies" start a series of discordant yells to all and sundry to "hasten" or they will be shut out. This combination of signals is followed by a jostling stream of people from both directions.

Presently the rush slackens until only a solitary pedestrian, or possibly a man on a donkey, full tilt, a belated rickshaw or a heavily laden cart struggles through. Then a movement is made with the gates, yelling bursts out afresh and another rush ensues, the gates being mean while half closed and occasionally opened a little way again until the outgoers having meanwhile ceased there is a scrimmage to get into the city, and the process of closing, which has taken some half hour in all, is concluded.

The huge iron plated doors having clanged to, a monster iron pole is dragged up and placed across them on iron supports, being retained in position by a padlock of enormous proportions and of the well known Chinese ype. There are in all the cities of Peking some nineteen gates and the same ceremony is observed at each but at such thorough fares as the Hatamen there is naturally more traffic and the process is probably propor-

From the report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture. I believe there are more rascals handling popeorn than in any other line of business. When I find an honest man I stick to him like a brother. I have shipped carloads of popcorn that hardly paid me the freight, not on account of the corn being dam-aged but on account of the man who received it

being dishonest. The town of Odebolt, Ia., sends more popcorn to market than any other town in the Ur The average consumption of popcorn for the last five years has been about 800 carloads for the United States. A great many people ask me what becomes of all this corn that is grown here, and ple have the idea it is manufactured into some kind of a breakfast food or used as an adulteration of is too expensive to admit of its being used for th

purpose.

All through the mountain regions there are little towns that are quite large consumers of popcorn In the South there is but very little corn grown. and this is another very good market. The largest consumers of popcorn are the New England States Probably three fourths of all the popcorn grows is consumed east of the Mississippi River, although there is hardly a town in the United States of 10,000 population but that will consume one to three car loads a year.

# Puzzling Question in the Navy.

From the Washington St. "A question without precedent in naval history." said a veteran naval officer yesterday. "has arisen in the cases of Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, supintendent of the naval observatory, and Figs Admiral F. E. Chadwick, on waiting orders two officers were born on the 29th day of F 1844, and would be 62 years of age the statutor retiring age in the navy—on the 29th day of next month if such a date should occur, which it certainly will not, as this is not leap year. As they cannot be retired on a date that will not occur the Department will probably decide that they shall retire on the last of the month, as the only possible corresponding date.

"The courts have assumed that the last day of February shall be considered the 29th day for al legal purposes when that date has arisen as an anniversary. Although born on the same day. Admiral Chester has had nearly two years more service in the navy than Admiral Chadwick, the former having entered in October, 1859, and the latter in September, 1861.

# Baseball in Manila.

E. W. Howe in the Atchison Globe Manila has better baseball games than Atchison or Leavenworth; games played by army and navy teams against teams maintained in the city by Government employees. It costs a dollar (native currency) to see these games, and the natives who attend know all the talk of the game, and become wildly excited in true American fashion. At a normal school I visited I found the school rooms full of catching masks, catching mitts and other baseball paraphernalia. The professors said the students played baseball with great enthusiasm and with considerable cleverness. As there is no winter here the game is played all the time. But I do not expect that American league clubs will ever draw on the Philippines for star players; the Filipino is not big enough to become a professional and not capable of sufficient exertion to meet the great climaxes of baseball.

### English Elections Interest Everybody Except From the Saturday Review

There is general interest in this contest, if not of the most heartfelt nature. The city man reads the summaries of the leading speeches, or eve dips into the reports of the speeches on his way to business; and this before thoroughly studying the financial page of his paper and the Stock Exchange prices. The racing man almost forgets for prices in his passing whim to know the result of the election at Ipswich. Only the football put lic, knowing and caring for next to nothing but "New Zealand," is perhaps wholly unmoved.

# Growth of the Fire Department.

From the City Record.
In 1900 there were three fireboats in service; in 1906 there are five. In 1900 there were 23 hook and ladder companies. in 1906 there are 33.

In 1900 there were 72 engine companies; in 1909

In 1900 there were 1.388 officers and men in Man ork of the paid department of Richmond borough has been added to that of Manhattan and The Bronx

# Jim Crow Cars.

From the Nashville American.
Southern railroads are not going to allow negroes to ride in the same cars with the whites, and the negroes may as well realize the fact If negro law yers do not like it they had better go where public sentiment is more favorable to them.

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